The Plauete for June-The Movem Saturn's Course-Jupiter and His

SATURN is evening star until the 18th (of June), when, like Neptune, he deserts the western to hold his court in the eastern sky. On the 18th, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturn is in conjunction with the sun, passing with his rings and moons behind the sun, and reappearing on his western side as morning star. He is hidden for a ime in the sun's blinding rays, but keeps steadily on his westward course l, when midsummer reigns, he be-es a beautiful object in the mornsky-one of the fairest gems sparkle in the firmament in the small hours of the night— and continues to shine until the glowing dawn puts out his feebler light. He e place of honor for the month of June—not so much for his arrival at the least-interesting epoch of his course as for the fact that between his conjunction and following opposition he will pass perihelion and be 100,000,000 nearer the sun than when in on, an event that, occurring but

nce in about thirty years, brings him

perceptibly nearer to the earth, and makes him a more effective target for

terrestrial telescopes. Saturn is, however, this month, only the planet of promise. Safely hidden from mortal eye, he travels on his unseen path, coming towards us and growing slightly brighter, until his time comes to take on a visible presence. Saturn, before conjunction, pays his respects to Venus, the former travelling towards the sun, the latter receding from the sun on the star-strewn pathway. The planets are in con-junction on the 7th, at 5 o'clock the afternoon, Saturn being 1 degree 32 minutes south when passing west of Venus. Saturn, after conjunction, meets Mercury, the one receding from and the other approaching the sun. The planets are in tion on the 23d, at 11 o'clock in the evening, Saturn being I degree 41 minutes south when they meet and change places on the celestial road. The three lanets have their meetings and partoccur the celestial actors are safely enshrouded in the halo of light that surrounds the sun, and are unseen by terrestrial observers. The right ascension of Saturn on the 1st is 5 hours 40 minutes: his decli-

nation is 22 degrees 24 minutes north; his diameter is 15.6 seconds, and he is in the constellation Taurus. Saturn sets on the 1st, soon after 8

o'clock in the evening; on the 30th, he rises about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning.

month. He is a superb object in the western evening sky of June, the only visible planet, and the brightest of the 3.000 stars visible on clear moonless His course will be interesting to watch, for he is now moving eatward among the stars, or in direct motion, after having been for a long time stationary, or moving westward in retro gade motion, as it is technically called. Proof of this is readily seen by observing the slowly increasing distance between him and Regulus, the bright star, which he has now deserted for At a meeting of the Royal Astro-

nomical Society in London the Earl of Crawford made a very interesting state-ment in regard to one of the satellites of Jupiter. Dr. Copeland, he said, had recently observed a transit of Jupiter's fourth satellite-that is, the passage of the satellite over the planet's disc. The moon is not outdone by While closely watching the phenomenon he saw the satellite overtake for besides drawing near to each planet and occult its own shadow on in turn she occults Uranus, Aldebaran, the body of the planet. This and Omicron Leonis for the pleasure of the earth, the satellite, and the part of the terrestrial domains. Thus the Jupiter's disc occulted, were in one month bears witness, as all previous Therefore, to an observer on Jupiter, the earth, at the time of observation, must have been making a transit over the sun's disc. But we the wondrous variety and the ennobling fear the grand phenomenon passed unseen by any observers on the Jovian disc, for there is hardly a possibility that life even in its lowest forms has yet been developed in the huge mass

where primeval chaos reigns.

The right ascension of Jupiter on the 1st is 10 minutes 3 hours, his declination is 13 degrees 8 minutes, his diameter is 34 seconds, and he is in the constellation Leo.

Jupiter sets on the 1st a few minutes before midnight; on the 30th he sets soon after 10 o'clock in the evening.

URANUS is evening star. On the 19th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, he is in quadrature with the sun on the eastern side. He then, as his three giant brothers have done before him, reaches the half-way house between opposition and conjunction, and thence-forth must be looked for in the western sky as he makes his way towards the sun. He is nearly stationary during the month, and presents no other aspects worthy of record.

The right ascension of Uranus on the

1st is 11 hours 56 minutes, his declination is 1 degree 9 minutes north, his diameter is 3."5, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

Uranus sets on the 1st about 1 o'clock in the morning; on the 30th he sets a few minutes after 11 o'clock in the eve-

MERCURY is morning star till the 27th, and then evening star. On the 27th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, he is in superior conjunction with the sun. Since his previous superior conjunction he has made one of his swift circuits round the sun, which takes but 88 of our days, and whirled on in his course until he has overtaken the slowermoving earth, thus completing his syno-dic revolution of 115 days, and coming into line with the sun and the earth. At this point of his ree he is beyond the sun, but he uickly reappears on the sun's eastern de, and passes through his varied as-ects of evening and morning star until a has completed another symodic eriod in less than four of our months. Years are short on the flery little planet that travels closest to the sun, one of them numbering but eightyeight of our days. A terrestrial veteran of three scores and ten, translated

years old on the Mercurial annals.
On the 5th, at 2 o'clock in the aftersoon, Mercury when approaching the sun encounters Neptune receding from the sun. They are in close conjunction, Mercury being 48' south. On the 23d, at 11 o'clock in the evening, the conditions are reversed. Mercury, very near the sun, meets Saturn travelin the opposite direction, and they seach other as has been referred to. reury is the agitator of the brother-

heod, and moving on winged feet makes things lively in the sun's family.

The right ascension of Mercury on the lat is 3 hours 10 minutes, his declination is 14 degrees 44 minutes north. his diameter is 7.", and he is in the constellation Aries.

Mercury rises on the 1st about a try similar to the one he proposes op-

he sets on the 30th about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

VENUS is evening star. She is slowly and surely making her way to visibility.

and her presence in the glewing west will be warmly welcomed. On the last day of the month she sets an hour after the sun, and sharp-sighted observers may obtain a glimpse of her. She must be looked for in the northwest, half a degree south of the sunset point in the constellation Gemini, south of Castor and Pollux and north of Procyon. Her high northern declination will make her more easily visible. Venus is in conjunction with Saturn on the 7th, as has

been referred to.

The right ascension of Venus on the 1st is 5 hours 11 minutes; her declination is 23 degrees 19 minutes; her diameter is 10 seconds, and she is in the constellation Taurus.

Venus sets on the 1st, about a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening; on the 30th she sets about half past 8 o'clock. NEPTUNE is morning star. His

nath lies near that of Mars during the nonth. The planets are in conjunction on the 10th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, Neptune being I degree 29 minutes south.

The right ascension of Neptune on the 1st is 3 hours 27 minutes, his declination is 17 degrees 5 minutes north. his diameter is 2.5 seconds, and he is in the constellation Taurus.

3 o'clock in the morning; on the 30th he rises at half-past 1 o'clock.

MARS is morning star. At the close of the month Saturn, Neptune, and Mars are morning stars; Mercury, Ve-nus, Jupiter, and Uranus are evening The right ascension of Mars on the

4".4, and he is in the constellation Mars rises on the 1st about 3 o'clock in the morning; on the 30th he rises about a quarter after 2 o'clock.

THE MOON. The June moon fulls on the 29th, at fourteen minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning. She is in conjunction with Neptune on the 10th, and with Mars on the same day, six minutes later, showing how near together those planets are. On the 11th, the day before new moon, she is at her nearest point to Mercury, and on the 13th, the day

after new moon, she passes Venus. On

the 17th she is in conjunction with Ju-

piter, and on the 19th with Uranus. OCCULTATION OF OMICRON LEONIS. The moon on the 16th occults Omieron Leonis, a star of the 31 magnitude in the constellation Leo. The immer-sion takes place at seven minutes before 7 o'clock, about half an hour be fore sunset. The emersion occurs one minute before 8 o'clock, thirty-seven minutes after sunset. The occultation continues one hour and six minutes, The emersion will be visible in a small

telescope. The moon occults Uranus for the fifth time since the year commenced. The occultation occurs on the 19th, and can be seen between the limiting parallels of 20 degrees and 80 degrees south latitude. She also occults Alpha Fauri or Aldebaran on the 11th for those who chance to have the right time and place for observation.

The month of June contributes an interesting budget of planetary events. The great sun himself is joint actor with the members of his fan of them, the conjunction of Saturn, the quadrature of Uranus, and the superior conjunction of Mercury. Five planets, grouped near the sun and near to each other, make matters lively as they meet and pass on the celestial track, Saturn being in conjunction Venus and Mercury, with Neptune with Mercury and Mars. more imposing members of the family. fortunate observers in some portions months have done, and all coming months will do, to the never-endir succession of interesting phenomena. influence that reward the study of the queen of the sciences, the oldest and the blest of them all.

PECULIAR PLUNDER

Found in Possession of a Southbridge Young Man who Did Not Steal for Gain.

(Springfield Republican.) The career of James Donohue, of this city, whose premises on the hill were searched several years ago and found to contain almost every imaginable thing that a sly thief could accumulate in several years, is duplicated in Southbridge, Worcester county. For months people have missed all sorts of property, not only from their houses, but from door-yards, while shop-keepers and express companies have been victimized with the rest. Alfred E. Morton, who was arrested last week and held in \$5,000 for the Superior Court, as noted at the time, is the alldevouring thief. But he seems to have had no use for the stuff he stole, and his friends claim kleptomania as an excuse. He is about twenty-five, well known about town, where he is familiarly known as "Chub Morton." His father, Lorenzo Morton, is one of the solid" men of the town, a clothier, worth perhaps \$100,000. It happened one day last week that a man saw in the garden at Chub's house some plants which had been stolen from his own yard. That night a desk containing \$100 was stolen from a poolroom, and was afterward found on a an alley-way. These items led to Chub's detection and arrest. But such a sight as his apartments were, when searched, is rarely granted even to the eve of a detective. There were many rare potted plants, a trunkful of feminine hosiery in elegant assortment stolen mostly from drummers, a hamper of highpriced cloth, silver spoons stolen from the express company, children's stockings in profusion, house-rugs partially worn, clothing belonging to almost everybody in town, men and women; a shot-gun,

his hoard. Hence the mystery of his motive. A Charleston (S. C.) special says: Theodore Wenzel, of Walhalla, recently purchased in Swaim county, N. C., 60,000 acres of land, upon which he proposes to erect an immense establishment for the manufacture of fancy Bavarian glassware. He has been in this city for several days, with a view to making arrangements for the commence-ment of two factory buildings. Wen-zel intends leaving for Europe to secure skilled workers in glass from the fac- also adopted some of the ideas of the tories of Bavaria and Austria. These he will bring to Walhalla and Swaim counties for the purpose of instructing American workers as to the manufacture of Bavarian glassware. He says there is no establishment in the coun-

table- and bed-linen that came direct

from the clothes-line, and other things

owns a horse, and he is not known to

have disposed of a cent's worth of all

in equal quantity and variety.

A GOOD FISH STORY.

AN EEL THAT GOES FISHING.

A Greensburg (N. J.) special says This little village is excited just now over Billy Benson's trained eel. Billy is the sixteen-year-old son of Farmer Benson, who has a goodly number of acres right along the banks of the Dela-ware. He has been a famous celcatcher for several years. Old Assemblyman Wildrick, up in Warren county who had an eel-dinner given him fellow-members of the House last year. basn't an eel, nor can he tell of one, that equals the Benson cel. Billy is a young naturalist as well as angler. made up his mind some months ago that an eel could be trained. Accordingly he spared the life of the first that

He took it home and put it he caught. in a box with a glass over it. After the reptile became quiet Billy fed it from his own hand. Gradually the eel took a liking to the boy. It would wind around the lad's arm and rub its head gently over his sleeve. Then it got so it would come out of the box and coil itself at Billy's feet and go to sleep. It made no effort to escape. Then it learned to follow the boy around. First it followed him around Then it glided up-stairs af-Neptune rises on the 1st at half-past ter him, and early in the spring took to sleeping on the pillow beside him.

Billy became as fond of the eel as the latter was fond of Billy. The boy named the reptile Faithful. In a short time the eel knew its name. It will awaken when Billy calls it and start after him. So thoroughly educated has it become that it goes all over the farm with the 1st is 3 hours, his declination is 16 de-grees 45 minutes north, his diameter is move is remarkable. It keeps right quick pace. But the funniest thing the eel does is to go fishing with Billy. will lie on a log or in a little pool of water and watch the lad haul in any number of other cels and kill them. It never makes any attempt to get into the river. It is, moreover, a cannibalistic eel, and is very fond of small portions of cel's meat, which Billy cuts up with his jack-knife. The neighbors go daily to the Benson farm and watch the reptile. Many of them wonder how the eel manages to live out of water, but Billy says natural history is full of instances. is plenty of water, however, in Faithful's box, so that he is in his native element most of the time.

SHOT HERSELF FOR LOVE.

New York Girl Kills Herself in the Pres

ence of Two Young Men A New York special says: A police officer's attention was attracted this morning to a group of excited people on a stoop. He approached, and was told that a young girl, who was held in a reclining position by another girl, had shot herself. The officer sent for an ambulance, but when it arrived the girl was dead. As her body was being lifted into the vehicle a revolver lropped from the folds of her dress It was picked up by an officer, and two young men who were in the girl's company were brought to the station-house One said he was Eugene Balloy, a turner, of Brooklyn, and the other gave his name as D. Webster Haynor, a broker. that she had been in their company the previous evening. Balloy said when he was leaving Haynor and Lizzie he heard s shot, and hastening back found that the woman had shot herself n the breast and appeared to be dying. He assisted Haynor to carry her to the stoop, where the party was found by the police.

had entered the woman's stomach and Cash, who rescued Gustav Fleischer passed upwards. She was richly dress-ed and her clothing was of the finest just before he reached the New York material. A female companion of Liz- tower and asked him where he was gozie said that Ballov had promised to marry Lizzie, and that the latter had the cheerful answer. "I'm going to often said if he did not she would shoot jump into it from the bridge him and then kill herself. She recognized the revolver as one that the dead girl carried. It is thought that Balloy tice Walsh's court.
refused to marry her and got Haynor "You wanted to make \$500, as refused to marry her and got Haynor to tell her so, and the girl took her life. Fleischer did. Isn't that true?" asked

A Russian School-Girl. The new-comer had journeyed more than 1,000 versts to spend her vacation at home. Looking at eighteen younger by at least three years, she had all the sprightly buoyancy and ease of manner that characterize feminine society in the Russian capital. Her features were strikingly oval, the smallness of the nose and mouth gave the face an almost infantile expression, but the forchead was lofty; in merry moments the brown-black eyes scintillated with light and motion; the countenance, normally pale, flushed faintly under excitement. Sophie Vassilievna had teeth of peculiar whiteness, and laughed with a clear, silvery laugh that to a lover must have sounded she was a woman in experience, with a strange history and an education only to be paralleled in the country of her birth. Her earliest memories were of the storms of an inland ocean : her earliest friends were the kith and kin of those Mongol toilers of the sea whose khibitkas dot almost every shore and islet of the Caspian. At the age of ten she was entrusted to the care of an intelligent Russian family in Astrakhan, and there, three years later, she again found herself under the paternal roof. On the completion of her studies at the local gymnasium, she proceeded to St. Petersburg, and had, at the time of my meeting with her, already spent three years at the "Higher Courses for Vomen " in the capital. I found Sophie Vassilievna well ac-

quainted with general literature and She could converse with fluency in French and German, and had a critical knowledge of her own tongue, fortified by the smattering of ecclesiastical Slavonic usually entailed by With modern science, particularly chemistry and astronomy, she was surprisingly familiar. Sociology was her favorite study. Spencer she knew at first hand. The doctrines of Darwin had reached her by a route singularly circuitous. It Pissarev who, in opposing his "natural school" to the esthetic system of the great art critic Belinsky, produced a body of ethical science, mainly based on the Darwinian revelations, which is to-day the ground-work of almost all free thought in Russian educational establishments. Of native writers, one for whose compositions she had great partiality was the novelist toievsky-an author who, with a masterly power of analyzing mo-tives, painted the sufferings of the poor, and, himself paralyzed, delighted to inflict morbid creations upon his readers. Sophie Vassilievna had famous economist and exile Cher-

nishevsky, whose socialistic romance,

"What's To Be Done?" exerted, even long after its publication, an

enormous influence upon the Russian youth of both sexes. Some of these

a whole class. Communicative, fond of change, eminently unpractical, easily moved to enthusiasm or indignation idealistic in her views of life, receptive of new ideas and openly cynical in her rejection of many old ones, interested in human nature for its own sake, with a strong intolerance of oppression in all its forms, Sophie Vassilievna seemed to suffer from the same nobleness of impulse and meanness of opportunity as those which afflict her sisters of the new generation of Russian women.

ORIGIN OF OPIUM. Levely Girl, a King, and a Sage Hay Parts in the Story.

[Medical Recorder.] According to the Bengali legend ther once lived on the banks of the holy river Ganga a rishi, or sage, in whose hut, made of palm leaves, there was a mouse which became a favorite with the seer, and was endowed by him with the gift of speech. After awhile the mouse, having been frightened by a cat, at its earnest solicitation was changed by the rishi into a cat; then, alarmed by dogs, into a dog; then into an ape, then into a hear, then into an elephant, and finally, being still discontented with its lot, into a beautiful maiden, to whom the sage gave the name of "Postomani," the poppy-seed lady."

One day, while tending her plants, the King approached the rishi's cot tage, and was invited to rest and refresh himself by Postomani, who offered him some delicious fruit. The King, how ever, struck by the girl's great b refused to cat until she had told him her parentage. Postomani, to deceive the King, told him she was a princes whom the rishi had found in the woods move is remarkable. It keeps right and had brought up. The upshot was alongside of Billy when he walks at a that the King made love to the girl, and they were married by the holy sage. She was treated as the favorite queen and was very happy; but one day while standing by a well, she turne giddy and fell into the water and died The rishi then appeared before the King and begged him not to give way consuming grief, assuring him that the late Queen was not of royal blood. Said he: "She was a mouse, and

ccording to her own wish I changed her successively into a cat, a dog, an ape, a bear, an elephant, and a lovely Let her body remain in the well fill up the well with earth. Out of her flesh and bones will grow a tree, which shall be called after her, 'Poso;' that is, the "poppy-tree.' From this tree will be obtained a drug called 'opium, which will be either swallowed of smoked until the end of time. opium-swallower or smoker will have one quality of each of the animals to which Postomani was transferred. He will be mischievous, like a mouse fond of milk like a cat; or quarrelsome like a dog; filthy, like an ape; savage. like a bear and high-tempered, like a queen.'

HE GOT NO SYMPATHY.

Ten Days for a Man who Wanted to Jump from the Bridge. [New York Times.]

The last cent which Matthew Dough erty possessed he spent yesterday morn ing to gain admission to the promenade of the Brooklyn bridge. He walked out as far as the first stairway, where They said the young woman was Lizzie the solid masonry ceases and the Stenler, of 138 Government street, and frame-work begins. Here he jumped the railing to the west-bound railroad track, and hurriedly climbed over the stone partition into the roadway just in time to escape being struck by a passing car, whose passengers and guare were worked up to a high pitch of excitement by his perilous position. Then he sat down on the roadway, pulled off his coat, vest, and shoes, and started It was found afterwards that the ball toward Brooklyn. Policeman James "I'm looking for the water." was officer took Dougherty to the bridge police-station, and from there to Jus-

the Justice. Dougherty said he did not know who Fleischer was. He had heard of Odlum's jump and seen his picture, but ad never been told about any one else. He explained that he had been on a long spree, and thought that he was at home and going to bed when he began undressing on the bridge. Justice Walsh sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment for drunkenness. At the Raymond-street jail a man was put with m in his cell to see that he did himself no harm.

The parents of Dougherty live at No. 431 west Thirty-fifth street. He is, acording to his mother's statement, nine teen years old and unmarried. He is a marble-cutter by trade, but is shiftless and an inveterate drinker. He had not been home since Monday, but as it was a common thing for him to be away for days at a time on his sprees no one worried over him. Dougherty has been arrested before for drunkenness, and was once confined in Bellevue Hospital as an inebriate patient.

How Butter Looks Under a Micro Dr. Taylor, the microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, read a paper Wednesday before the Microscopical Society of Washington descriptive of his recent discoveries in examining butter and its various imitations. He finds that crystals of pure butter, when fresh, have a globular or ellipsoidal form, and that with a certain adjustment of the polarizer each globe or ellipse discloses a well-fined St. An drew's cross, which revolves as the polarizer is turned. The crystals of butterine, oleomargerine, and of beef or swine fats are of stellar form. They do not revolve with the polarizer, nor do they show the St. Andrew's cross. The crystals of butthe theological course in Russian schools. ter which is not fresh or is of inferior quality present a roseate form, generally four-lobed, and revolve with the turning of the polarizer. It was found necessary as a preliminary to the ex-periments that all the samples be boiled for the purpose of crystallizing their fatty acids. Dr. Taylor is preparing a pamphlet embodying the results of his experiments, which, he believes, will furnish the certain means of detecting the difference between butter and any imitation or adulterated compound.

een designated to represent the United States at the sessions of the Latin Monetary Union.

The Fayette Enterprise has learn from parties owning the coal-fields of Raleigh county, W. Va., that they propose building a railroad from the outh of Piney creek up that stream distance of twelve or fifteen miles if the people of the county give proper encouragement to the construction of the road. It will materially help the people of that great and growing er and coal section of country, and bring the county-seat within two and a apparently digressive facts I mention in half or the order to present a type as well as an nication. half or three miles of railroad commu

HOW HE KILLED HIM.

BOY CHARGED WITH MURDER. A Gang of Little Ruffigues Who Lost Their Number. [Philadelphia Press.]

"Do you think they'll hang me?" asked a frightened small boy, with pale face, of one of the ushers in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday morning. The questioner was treorge. The questioner was George pied a seat in the dock, charged with the murder of Walter Scott Brown,

eight years old, on April 17th.

The story of the killing was simple enough. The prisoner, accompanied by two youngsters named Michael Logue and Martin Carroll, was in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets drawing along a little wagon full of sand. Brown and two friends, who were part of a gang of diminutive marauders called "The Roughs," attacked the little cortige, upsetting the wagon and spilling its con-tents. A fight ensued, and the prisoner's party began to beat a retreat. Before they had gone a block the attacking gang was reinforced by more Caldwell's companions at this point ran away, leaving him alone. The prisoner was struck and beaten by Brown and others of the boys who surrounded him with bricks in their

To defend himself Callwell picked up a piece of coal and threw it among his tormenters. It struck Brown be hind the left ear. He went into convulsions, and died a short time after-

ward. When the facts were elicited, Assistant-District-Attorney Bregy abandoned the case, and a verdict of not guilty was taken. Mr. Bregy said that when a man was surrounded by a gang of persons intent on injuring him he was justified in doing all he could in getting away, and that a boy had the same right. Judge Mitchell sustained this view of the case. When the verdict had been given, the Judge called the oys styling themselves "The Roughs" before him, and cautioned them against their lawless predilec tions. "If you don't reform," he said, "you will end up in jail or on the

ESCAPED FROM SING SING. An Athletic Baker Dives into the Hudson an

[New York Times.] A convict named Joseph Pankuch escaped from Sing Sing prison yesterday merning. At 3:50 o'clock Keeper Abram Jones took him, together with another prisoner, from his cell to go to the kitchen as usual to prepare the breakfast for the other convicts, they being the prison bakers. At a few minutes after 4 o'clock Pankuch obtained permission to go to a closet, and then gave his keeper the slip. ceeding to the west end of the south wall, he there divested himself of all his prison clothes, and, jumping into Hudson, swam around the wall and landed some distance outside the prison limits. He was seen by the captain of a schooner anchored off the prison, but was supposed to be one o the hands of a canal-boat that was unloading at the dock. When his absence was discovered an alarm was at once rung, and guards and keepers were sent in every direction to scour the country for him. The telegraph and telephone were made use of tifying the authorities of the neighbor-ing villages to be on the lookout for the escaped convist, for whom the the escaped convist, for whom the standing reward of \$50 is offered. Unless he had a confederate outside to provide him with citizens' clothing he departed devoid of any covering, as all his prison clothes were found where he disrobed and jumped into the Hudson. Keener Jones has been suspended.

Morphine and Ether in the Parisian

Would you believe that some persons take pleasure in poisoning themselves simply because their neighbors do it? This is, however, a fact recently affirmed and proved by Dr. Regnard at the Sorbonne. The large audience of the Association Scientifique seemed to be completely dismayed at his revelations. Upon a large table in the amphitheatre were disposed a series of the most brilliantlooking caskets, plated with gold and silver, or perhaps of bronze, or inlaid with pearl. You would think, to see them, that you had a grand display of jewelry laid out before you. not, however, the case. What you see is only an admirable collection of syringes. Some of them are enclosed elegant cigarette-cases, others are contained in charming little reticules or in smelling-salts flasks. The cases serve to mask the instrument and the little vial which goes with it. And wherefore these instruments?

M. Regnard tells us that these luxurious implements are designed for the pleasure-loving people of Paris, who can no longer find in the theatre or in gambling, horse-racing, and other dissipations, the emotional excitements which they seek for so eagerly. These are the persons who purchase these marvellous caskets, which will at least lend them a temporary elasticity, although they can hardly rejuvepate the used-up brain. The vials contain a solution of morphine, and the syringes are used to inject it beneath the skin. Do you wish to know how a person becomes morphiomaniac in the world of fashion? He tells his friend that he has tired of his habitual pleasures; that the greatest of them have lost their power to please. That friend replies that he had been in a similar condition. He had found consolation, however, in morphine; the drug had restored his tone and brilliancy. No more than this is necessary to make a morphiomaniac out of a blase man or a nervous woman. But as it is necessary to dissimulate and preserve a sentiment of careless ease in the pursuance of the dread habit, one of the luxurious caskets with its golden syringe is purchased. While, therefore, the ordinary syringe used for the purpose may be had for \$1.25, the fashionable syringes will sometimes fetch as high as \$70. They are often given as New-Year's presents. It is with these instruments, which they always carry with them, that gentlemen at their club, or ladies in their operaboxes, revive the almost-extinguished sensations and sentiments of the past.

Instead of morphine injections some persons inhale ether. People become etheromaniacs for the same reasons that they become morphiomaniacs. It is a vogue, a fantasy, which provokes the abominable intoxications. There are also morphiomaniacs who habituate themselves by degrees to the poison to diminish the violent pains of gastralgia or facial neuralgia; and we have a whole category of persons who poison themselves simply as a matter of caprice. Dr. Regnard divides morphiomaniacs into two groups—those who poison themselves honestly and those who do so because it is the fashion. The deplorable fa-cility with which it is possible to pro-cure solutions of morphine favors the development of this new malady among

the jdle and degenerated beings of high society. Dr. Regnard abused these neuropathic persons in the wittiest way. Nevertheless, I recognized several morplauded the lecturer in the heartiest

A TOO YOUTHFUL BRIDE. One Minister at Least Who Refused to Mar

A New York special says : The Rev. O. H. Helberg tells a story of an un-usual sensational character, but withholds the names, saying he was pledged

to secrecy. He says:
"A short time ago a friend of mine. who is the brother-in-law of a Governor of one of the southern States, called upon me and said he wanted to be married and had singled me out to perform the ceremony, as I was a particular friend of his. I consented, and a few evenings since he called upon me with a young girl but thirteen years of age as the bride. After questioning the girl I be came convinced that she was not of a marriageable age and refused to perform the ceremony. He offered me still I refused, and they left the house. Immediately I put myself in communication with the girl's parents-one of the first families in New York cityand their indignation knew no bounds They were in total ignorance of the intended marriage, and for his own safety the would-be groom left New York for the South. He said before going he would get square with me. promised the young lady's parents that would not make the names of the parties public, and I will keep my

Statistics of Bible Manufacture

word.

At the Oxford University's own pr per-mill, which is situated at Wolver-cote, near Oxford, 275 tons of rags of paper for this issue of the Revised Version. It would cover two and a quarter square miles. It would go round the world in a strip of six inches wide-or say, if the pages were laid open one after another, it would go round the world. The sheets piled reams as they leave the mill would make a column ten times the height of St. Paul's, or folded into books before binding at least one hundred times the height. The copies, which are being prepared by the Oxford Uni-versity press alone, would, if piled flat one upon another, make a column more than 14 miles high or 370 times the height of the monument. If piled end on end they would reach 74 miles high or 1,943 times the height of the monument. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the number of goats and sheep whose skins have been re quired for binding the copies, but it has been calculated that 1,560 goat-skins have been used in binding the copie which will be presented by the Ar can Committee of revision on the 21s instant.

Colonel R. W. Pope, of Boston, fixes the price of all bicycles sold in the United States, and receives a royalty on each machine. His busine enormous, his profits large, and his wealth among the millions.

There are now employed in the en tire fisheries of the United States 5,605 vessels, of a tonnage of 208,299 There are 44,804 boats, valued tons. at \$11,822,695. The apparatus, gear and outfits are valued at \$8,145,251 The total amount invested, metading wharves, buildings, etc., is \$27,955, 349, and the annual product when ready for the market is \$43,046,053.

One of the most attractive objects exhibited at Turin during the late Exposi tion was a burgh of the mediaval age together with its little town, construct ed with the most painstaking fidelity All the buildings and rooms were down to the smallest details, construct ed according to historical account, and exhibited domestic life and trades of the fifteenth century.

A gondola voyage across the Adriatic, from Venice to Trieste, has been made involuntarily by the Comte de Bardi, nephew and heir of the late Comte de Chambord, Whilst the Comte was boating on the Venetian lagoons with an artist friend his gondola was suddenly blown out to sea, and although the little vessel was only intended for canal navigation, she crossed the gulf safely to Trieste.

An outbreak of the Japanese volcano, Fijiyama, is feared, and a Government commission has been sent to ascertain the facts. The people living in the neighborhood believed an eraption to be imminent because, while the snow on the mountain had begun to melt two months before the usual time, all the wells at the fort became dry, and difficulty was experienced in procuring water.

During the last century the yearly increase of the population of Denmark was nearly 2,000; after 1840, 17,000. Copenhagen had, in 1840, 124,000 inhabitants, while it now has 330,000. The provincial towns rose in the number of inhabitants from 148,000 in 1848 to 304,000. Early in the century, at the accession of King Frederick VI., the national wealth could be computed at 530,000,000 crowns; in 1848, accession of Frederick VII., at 1,000. 000,000; at his death, in 1863, at 2,300,000,000, and now at 4,000,000,-000. Denmark cannot any longer justly be named, as formerly by the poet, "a poor little country."

At present the Rothschild family con trol the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has now been found at Schuppiastena, near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known. the two largest being in Spain and Cali fornia. Both are owned by the house of Rothschild, who only permit a sup-ply, but never a glut of the market to ssue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very profitable monopoly. The yearly consumption of quicksilver is cut down to 100,000 bot tles, the larger part of which come from California, while Spain furnishe about 10,000 bottles. Everywhere in Europe the women do a heavy share of the labor-often the

roughest and most burdensome-while the wages are one third and one halt smaller than for male labor. At the same time that the number of women working at agriculture, manufacture, etc., is smaller in the United States than in Europe, the number engaged in superior industrial occupations are more numerous in America than anywhere else. Of the 2,700,000 women engaged in various occupations, 595,000 (mainly colored women in the South) are engaged in agriculture, 632,000 in manufacture, 282,000 are milliners, and 52,000 are tailors. During the past decade women have crowded into the learned professions. There are 2,473 female surgeons, as against 525 tem years ago; 75 lawyers, as against 7; and 165 clergymen, as against 66. "In other words, in America," observes the London Queen, "women are assigned only to the lightest work, are higher grades of work, but protected

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP. ADRIFT AT SEA.

The Uncanny Voyage of the Dona Zoyla and Her He.piess Crew.

stricken crew.

[New York Herald.] It would be hard to find anywhere in fiction or history a more grotesque and weird horror than that furnished by the "Flying Dutchman" voyage of the Norwegian barkentine Dona Zoyla, which came to port on Wednesday, and was briefly referred to in yesterday's Herald. Whether the voyage of this fever- and scurvy-haunted vessel is to be crowned with loss of life cannot yet be told. But after the forty-three days that we have been humbugged or the spent within the valley of the shadow

dectors don't or did not know the of death and in the vale of corruption business. death itself can have few terrors for the The particulars of the Dona Zoyla's extraordinary voyage were hard to gather yesterday. She lay quietly at served to go to the poor-ke anchor off Tompkinsville, and able hands from the shore had been sent on board to put things in order and attend to the wants of the sick men who remained on board. One of these was the mate. Knivre, under whose command the voyage had been made. He was

the only one out of eight able to be about. Two others were fast recovermous thing by a dying man; that in al ing, while a fourth was too sick to be probability Grant would not live to esent ashore. The other four seamen had been sent to Brooklyn in a tug and taken to Long Island College Hospital. A reporter called in the atternoon and told that they were doing very well, but that they were very sick men. The only man who could give the particulars of that terrible trip was the mate, and he, like most Norwegian sailors, possessed little fund of obervance, but took the hardships of the sea as a matter of course, even when they carried him to the borders of the Mr. Knivre could not speak nough English to count, and the facts of his story were obtained through an

interpreter. SAILING FROM BRAZIL.

About two months ago the Dona Zovla was at the port of Maroim, Brail, a small town in the affected district I that fever-stricken country. After discharging her outward cargo she took on a return cargo of sugar, and filled the water-barrels with such drinking fluid as the place could boast of. It was villianous-looking and smelling stuff, and probably was the cause of sub sequent sufferings. Before the vessel 20 under weigh the men began to drop down ure was made, but the fever with which the men, among others Captain Go ing in its nature that the Dona Lovia put into Aracaju, and the captain and two men were sent ashore to the hosp tal dangerously sick. The rest of the crew were more or less affected by the trouble, but they grew better, and i was decided to run for New York.

The barkentine left Aracaju on the 14th of April, with Mate Knivre is command, and a crew of eight men in stead of eleven. It was hoped that the air of the open sea would restore all hands to their usual health and strength Vain hope! The trouble began soon after leaving

port. The hardy fellows, drinking the onous water, because they had no better to drink, gave up one by one and crawled into the forecastle, there to tos at regular intervals in the delirium o intermittent fever. Those who kept up didivided their time between the duties of seamen and nurses, but soon there wer only three men able to be about, the two, and finally the mate alone, and he was sick himself.

Then a new horror developed itself.

The vessel, short of hands to work her properly, was making very poor progress, and the fresh provisions gave out. scurvy, that loathsome disease of the prison and the badly-fed ship, broke out n its most violent form, and the mouth of the unhappy men were soon black with the sores of this dreadful disease. The men suffered dreadfully, and to any of them would have doubtless been a happy relief.

THE LONELY MAN OF THE SEA. Eight days ago the vessel was north of Cape Hatteras. How was she to make port? The winds were not unfavorable, but there was no one to take advantage of them. The fore and aft sails were set, but the others were flying loosely. With true Norwegian fortitude the mate hung to the wheel hour after hour, striving to work the craft northward. But it was a little more than derelict-a living derelict-floating

a derelict—a living derelict—floating helplessly about at the mercy of wind and current. Could any situation be more horrible? It was a scene in which the weird pen of Edgar A. Poe would revel. The helpless yet uninjured ship, which a slight gale would send to the bottom of the sea; the writhing and loathsome humanity in the forecastle; the weak but undaunted fellow at the wheel. Only a few miles away the longed-for harbor. Within sight, passing and repassing vessels, and no one to raise signals of distress even. This was the story of the Dona Zoyla for eight successive days. cessive days.

HELP AT LAST.

At length the tug Crawford, outside ooking for a tow, bore down to the lona Zoyla and hailed her. Yes, she lona Zoyla and hailed her. Yes, she There was no doubt Toule and Appetizer. looking for a tow, bore down to the Dona Zoyla and hailed her. Yes, she wanted a tow. There was no doubt "What's the matter aboard-sick?"

"Yes, but for God's sake don't leave us. It is not infectious." the matter? Scurvy and fever, eh? METAL POISON. Well, here's some ice and fresh vege-tables. Now, then, let us make fast

ter be getting to the hospital in a hurry if you don't care to patronize

Crawford, to the anchorage off Tomp-

all lose in my head, my digestive of deranged, and I have been helpless in for over a year with mercurial rheomal My joints were all swollen and I have been helpless in for over a year with mercurial rheomal My joints were all swollen and I have been helpless in for over a year with mercurial rheomal My joints were all swollen and I have how he sa and house, and an old Norwegian ster who had been through the choa and yellow-fever and scurvy mill my years ago, boards the Dona Zoyla finds Mate Knivre sitting on a ter-keg and doggedly hanging to the cell with unconquerable patience. A ment later Mr. De Groot, the outeller for the house of O. L. Petert, is also alongside. "Well, this is ne mess," exclaims Captain Transe-I am weak from long confinement. kinsville. When old Captain Transegaard, the outside clerk of Funch, Edye & Co.'s shipping house, and an old Norwegian master who had been through the cholera and yellow-fever and scurvy mill many years ago, boards the Dona Zoyla he finds Mate Knivre sitting on a water-keg and doggedly hanging to the wheel with unconquerable patience. A moment later Mr. De Groot, the outside clerk for the house of O. L. Peterson, is also alongside. "Well, this is a fine mess," exclaims Captain Transegaard. "These poor fellows can never come to anchor unless we give them a helping hand. You take the wheel

while we furl the sails." So the two clerks told their boatmer to come aboard, and the work which the Dona Zoyla's crew had left undone for many a day was at length accomplished. It was thought that one of the men below was dying. He was carried up and laid on the deck, where he rolled about in agony while the veteran Transegaard treated him with whiskey and ice.

The revenue-cutter took the clerks shore and a message soon brought down a tug with other relief.

A Piedmont (W. Va.) telegram says: John Jacobs, an aged miner, committed suicide Thursday afternoot. He locked

mself up in a room and cut his throat with a razor, severing the jugular vein. Jacobs had been sick for a year and had also been deranged for some time past. He had been working in the Phoenix mines for the last fifteen years.

General Grant. WENONDA, VA., May 26, 1885 To the Editor of the Dispatch ;

I have been one of the doubting Then ases as regards General Grant's illness. Is he really very sick? Has he been as near death's door as the publie has been made to believe through the press? Now, if Grant is really a very sick man there is no one more clined and ready to accord him sympathy than our people. But it appears

Just when the Grant pension bill waabout to prove a failure (a man that could not live on \$15,000 a year denews came over the wire that Grant was not expected to live. The advocates of the Grant bill, it seems, tool advantage of it in the closing hours of Congress, worked on the sympathy of those who opposed it, and rushed the bill through the House without oppis tion. Those who opposed were made to believe they were doing the magnan

oy his pension thus liberally bestowe Couple this with the fact that Grawas catching it on all sides as regar the battle of Shiloh, Why did the articles on Shiloh cease all of a -Was it because of sympathy Grant? Did the North see that the only idel was about to topple to his fa and forthwith resort to the sick dad to create sympathy and thus silenall criticism? It is said that Graowes his reputation to the silence some of his officers on the other sa Again, we say, if Grant is as ill as is made out to be, there is no quicker to extend him sympathy. we do protest against any one take advantage of our sympathy in order extol Grant to the skies. ereatly-overrated man; there enying that. He was known the ut the North as Butcher Grant, lost as many men as Lee had army from Spotsylvania Courthor

repreach and wiped out the stan There's no use to try and Grant's order to the little General Phil. Sheridan to lay the Valley of Virginia with fir sword. Contrast this with the or General Lee to his soldiers to re private property. Why was to he said he was for carrying amount of writing can ever condo the mode of warfare carried on nodern "Alarie," William T

This article was prompted by that recently appeared on Gran among them one some time ago one Parson Pepper, who bespatters. name of Lee in order to glorify Gr

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

Empory Mal SHE A R HINNE W

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ENDORSED BY THE WORLD.

DR.

GERMAN BBE HITTITTTEEE RR 8888 B BH T T ER RE 8888 BBE HI T T ER RE 8888 B BH T T EEER R 8888

A DOUBLE DISTILLATION OF MANY OF THE BEST GERMAN HERUS.

This Great Medicine for sale everywhere Price, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. OWENS & MINOR, agents. Richmond Va. my 12-Tu.Th& suly

the matter? Scurvy and fever, eh?
Well, here's some ice and fresh vegetables. Now, then, let us make fast and off we go."
And so they came into port.
At quarantine the doctor makes his examination with a shudder. No, nothing infectious here, but you'd better be getting to the hospital in a hurry if you don't care to patronize the sailors' cometery. Go ahead for every year with mercury and obtide poison.

o express my appreciation of its virtind the gratitude I feel that I ever hea f it. Peren E. Love, Augusta, Ga January 9, 1885. MALARIAL POISON. MALARIAL FOISON.

The drought in Southwest Georgia is spring dried up the wells, and we were copelled to use water from the creek on plantation. The result was that all we troubled with chills and fever. I carr with me several bottles of Swift's Speciand as long as I took it I had perfect heal As soon as I cessed taking it I, like the result of the property of the

As soon as I ceased taking it I, like the rewas afflicted with chills. When I resumits use I was all right again. We have use it in our family as an antidote for maint poison for two or three years, and have not known it to fail in a single instance.

W. C. Fuklow

Sumter county, Ga., Septem

Treatise on Blood- and Skin-Discases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.